



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

round or roundish roots (tubers) and was extended to some which (like the starchy rootstock of *Orontium*), though not round, were used like the others as a bread material.

The names given by Kalm for *Orontium* (*tawkee*, *tawkim*, *tackuim*) and for *Peltandra* (*tuckah*, *tawking*) are Swedish corruptions of the Delaware Indian name for these bread materials; a term having about the same meaning as tuckahoe, and being from the same Algonkin root—Abnaki, *petegwi*; Massachusetts, *petukki*; Delaware, *p'tucqui*, "round," or "that which is round."

In some of the northern dialects of the Algonkin, the equivalent of tuckahoe—Mass., *petukquineg*, Narrag., *puttuckgunnege*, Mohican, *'tuquauh* or *'tuquogh*, literally "a round thing" or "something round," had the secondary meaning of a "loaf of bread" or a "cake"; but the Virginian term, and its Delaware equivalent, seems to have had the secondary signification of "bread root."—ED.)

Abnormal Botrychium.—When at West Point in July, I took a walk with Mr. E. S. Denton, which I shall not soon forget. My companion, who is an enthusiast in botany, showed me some of his favorite localities; among them, one for *Camptosorus*. It was a wild place on the side of a mountain, amidst broken boulders and wind-falls—a spot to delight a collector. Here I found, what I specially wish to note, a specimen of *Botrychium Virginicum*, Swz., with three fertile segments to the frond, all well developed. The stipes were confluent only for about two inches above the point at which the barren frond diverged; above this, entirely distinct and fully fruited. As abnormalities in *Botrychia* are just now made interesting by Mr. Davenport, this note may be worth recording. I retain the specimen described.

W. W. BAILEY.

Query for Readers of the Bulletin.—Is there any reason for the statement by country people in various parts of the Union that the beech is never struck by lightning? The question is extra-botanical, perhaps, yet of some possible interest to collectors who may, in thunderstorms, take refuge *sub tegmine fagi*.

W. W. BAILEY.

Tricardia Watsoni.—On looking over my note on *Tricardia* in the July BULLETIN, I notice that the printer has left out a line of my manuscript, as I am made to say that "Watson found * * * a single specimen at St. George, Utah;" while Mr. Watson was never there at all.* It should have been said that Mr. Watson collected specimens of it near Truckee, Cal., and Dr. Parry collected a

* Upon consulting Mr. Jones's manuscript, we find that, as he states, the printer omitted several words in one of his sentences. We must confess that the proof of neither of Mr. Jones's notes in the July number was read with sufficient care, or compared with his MS.; for, had either been, we should have detected not only the error here alluded to, but also one in his Fern Notes, where, by slip of the pen, he wrote *Botrychium* instead of *Ophioglossum*.—ED.

single specimen at St. George, Utah. In addition to my former note, I have to add that I have since discovered several fruiting specimens of *Tricardia* at Hawthorne and Candelaria, Nevada. The plant occurs sparingly along the eastern base of the Sierras, from Reno to the southern boundary of Nevada.

Salt Lake City, July 24.

MARCUS E. JONES.

Botanical Notes.—*The Colors of Flowers.*—In an interesting article by Grant Allen, in *Nature*, on 'The Colors of Flowers, as illustrated by the British Flora,' the author says :

The different hues assumed by petals are all, as it were, laid up beforehand in the tissues of the plant, ready to be brought out at a moment's notice. And all flowers, as we know, easily sport a little in color. But the question is, do their changes tend to follow any regular and definite order? Is there any reason to believe that the modification runs from any one color towards any other? Apparently, there is. All flowers, it would seem, were in their earliest form yellow; then some of them became white; after that, a few of them grew to be red or purple; and, finally, a comparatively small number acquired various shades of lilac, mauve, violet, or blue.

Some hints of a progressive law in the direction of a color-change from yellow to blue are sometimes afforded us even by the successive stages of a single flower. For example, one of our common little English forget-me-nots, *Myosotis versicolor*, is pale yellow when it first opens; but as it grows older, it becomes faintly pinkish, and ends by being blue like the others of its race. Now, this sort of color-change is by no means uncommon; and in almost all known cases it is always in the same direction, from yellow or white, through pink, orange, or red, to purple or blue. Thus, one of the wall-flowers, *Cheiranthus chamaeleo*, has at first a whitish flower, then a citron-yellow, and finally emerges into red or violet. The petals of *Stylidium fruticosum* are pale yellow to begin with, and afterwards become light rose-colored. An evening primrose, *Oenothera tetraptera*, has white flowers in its first stage, and red ones at a later period of development. *Cobaea scandens* goes from white to violet; *Hibiscus mutabilis* from white through flesh-colored, to red. The common Virginia stock of our gardens (*Malcolmia*) often opens of a pale yellowish green; then becomes faintly pink; afterwards deepens into bright red, and fades away at last into mauve or blue. Fritz Müller noticed in South America a *Lantana*, which is yellow on its first day, orange on the second, and purple on the third. The whole family of *Boraginaceae* begin by being pink, and end by being blue. In all these and many other cases the general direction of the changes is the same. They are usually set down as due to varying degrees of oxidation in the pigmentary matter.

If this be so, there is a good reason why bees should be specially fond of blue, and why blue flowers should be specially adapted for fertilization by their aid. For bees and butterflies are the most highly adapted of all insects to honey-seeking and flower-feeding. They have themselves on their side undergone the largest amount of specialization for that particular function. And if the more special-